

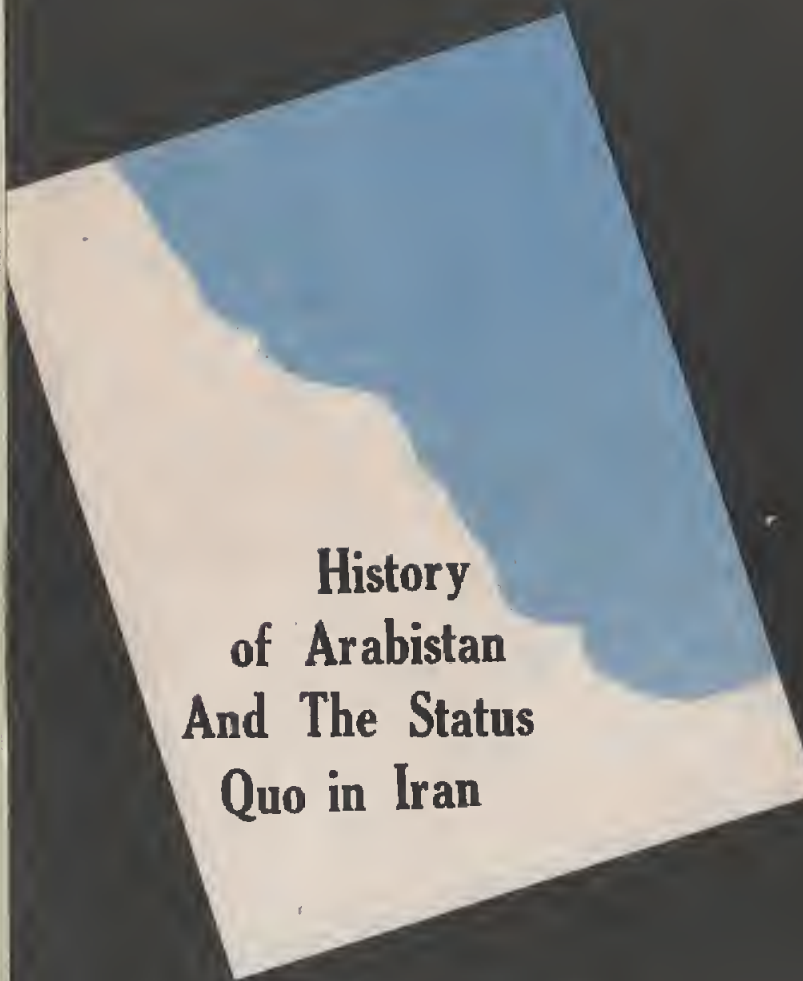
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History of Arabistan And The Status Quo in Iran

Ministry of Information
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HISTORY OF ARABISTAN
AND THE STATUS QUO IN IRAN

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INTRODUCTION

These are varied chapters and different investigations, where the reader shall find, in the first part, a historical and geographical review on the Emirate of Arabistan located in the south-east of Iran. This part deals also with the political, social and economic situations of the Arab population in this Emirate; it deals with the fierce conflict which went off between the Government of Iran represented by Ridha Khan and Sheikh Khaz'al El-Ka'bi El-A'miri the Emir and the Governor of Arabistan at that time, and the role of the British imperialistic policy in this conflict as well as the serious consequences issued from it. It exposes the plan of the British policy to eliminate the independence of the Arab Emirate and the

detention of Sheikh Khaz'al thereafter, then vanquishing the nationalistic hopes which looked forward to maintain the independence of the Emirate of Arabistan as it is the biggest Arab Emirate located on Shatt-al-Arab river and the Arabian Gulf, besides, it is characterized, in the meantime, by its abundant wealth, its big population and its wide area.

As regards the second part of these chapters and investigations, it treats the status quo in Iran from different points and aspects, some of which point to the Zionist domination that is penetrating in the economic and political services of Iran, while some chapters deal with the Baha'ean Movement and review its life, its role in devastating the country, and its exposed association with the World Imperialism, namely U.S Imperialism, in particular.

There is also in this part what explains the real purposes standing behind the abolition, by the Government of Iran, of the Frontier Treaty signed between Iraq and Iran in 1937 and the inert causes behind instigating the conflict in this issue in such critical situations Iraq and the Arab Nation are experiencing at the present time.

It is recently that I have had the opportunity to publish most of these chapters and investigations in the weekly newspaper (Al-Anba') when I found that the audience read these articles with zest and that I received repeated requests to publish the more of them, so I have been emboldened to compile those articles and compose this booklet which will provide those interested in these subjects with the opportunity to consider and utilize them.

And for the sake of this, I found myself bound to revise these published chapters and researches to add to them some new information I have found out lately, or that which slipped out of my mind when I wrote them; however this will not relieve them from many repetitions of some facts and affairs because of the fact that these articles were published in different times; therefore I found myself bound to emphasize those facts and affairs by referring to them repeatedly, as the nature of journalism imposes.

But these subjects were submitted mainly as quick press articles, the first purpose of them is to project and expose the abhorrent life and its oppressive courses in Iran in general and in the Emirate of Arabistan in particular. It is a life no less abhorrent and dark than the life of the people of Palestine, if the cries of the Arab citizen in Arabistan have found the attending ear and have reached the progressive world properly.

I have travelled to Iran many times, in each time I stayed for some months wandering in all the country over and watching the various aspects of life, while acquainted myself with the Arab, Persian, Kurdish and Turkoman classes of the people of Iran. These consecutive visits have provided me with a sole opportunity and enabled me to investigate the facts and then consider the posture of affairs there practically and without imagination or assumption.

Most of the informations written down in this book especially those referring to Arabistan in particular are derived from their original sources. While the writer of this book has a relation with the population of Arabistan, besides the consecutive visits he made to it about ten times he is on

good terms with many Arab sects there, namely the leaders of the National Movement and the chieftains of Arab tribes as well as other different Arab citizens. Yet the writer does not want to proclaim his name for the sake of the many ties which bind him with the citizens of Arabistan and Iran as well; and because of his fear of whatever harm they may experience conducted to them by the clients of the Shah and his treacherous officials.

The heartrendering circumstances, the Arab population in Arabistan and the oppressed classes of people in Iran are experiencing, have dictated to me to write these investigations. The hope is great in the day of liberation when Arabistan and Iran liberated together from the yoke of imperialism and the heads of treason and clients who are seizing the power of government there.

The hope is that the day of liberation is not yet so far.

Part One

THE EMIRATE OF ARABISTAN

1. **Geographical and Historical Review.**
2. **Political, Social and Economic Situations.**
3. **Arab Tribes in Arabistan.**
4. **The Intrigue Which Eliminated The Independence of The Emirate of Arabistan.**

Location And Boundaries of The Emirate:

The Emirate of Arabistan is located* in the south-east boundaries of Iraq and in the south-west boundaries of Iran. It is separated from Iran

by the lofty range of the Bukhtiearean Bashtiquo mountains in the east, and Louristan mountains in the north east. These mountains constitute a physical and geographical traverse which separates Arabistan from Iran and divides them into two territories different in their geographical and topographical features.

The Emirate is bounded in the west by the two Iraqi Governorates of Basrah and Amarah and Kurdistan mountains, by Louristan mountains in the north, and by the Arabian Gulf in the south.

Area and Population:

As regards the area of the Emirate, it amounts to (160,000) square kilometers; its population exceeds slightly (2,500,000) souls most of them are Arabs, while there is a small colony of Pursian, Kurdish and Indian nationalities which formulate a number not exceeding (300,000) souls. However these nationalities, namely the Pursians, migrated to Arabistan of late when the Government of Iran promoted immigration to the cities of the Emirate and the Iranian Petroleum Company instigated the Iranian workers to work in the Emirate.

(*) "Al-Anba" newspaper wrote the following introduction to the research when published:

"This newspaper has contacted one of her friends, a well-known writer, and requested him to write this report, as "Al-Anba" entrusts him for his knowledge of Arabistan and his consecutive visits he made to it during which he was in close contact with the population and investigated the political and social situations of the Province. Our friend has submitted to us the following report, which instigates every soul by the amazing and the bitter data involved in it about this Province which is distressed by the puppet regime of Iran and its wily, imperialistic and racial-discriminatory policy.

The Rivers:

The Emirate of Arabistan is famed for its wide rivers and abundant water, which have no identical in all Iran over. These wide rivers and the abundant water made the land of Arabistan one of the most fertile lands of agriculture in the world. It is a land most characterized of agriculture in the world. It is a land most characterized by its wealthy plantation and various plants as well as the high quality of its wheat which transcends the most excellent kinds of the world's wheat.

The most important rivers of Arabistan are:

(1) Al-Karoun (2) Al-Huwayzah (3) Al-Jarrahi (4) Al-Karkha (5) Al-Hindejan (6) Al-Diz (7) Masbour (8) Qabban.

Besides there are also more than one hundred other rivers and tributaries flowing in the Emirate.

Important Cities:

In Arabistan there are big cities and small towns, of which "Al-Ahwaz" city, the capital of the Emirate, stands first. There are also the cities of:

Abadan, Al-Muhammarah, Dasboul, Wetester (Shashter), Al-Faiahyah, Al-Huwayzah, Al-Qabban and Bandar-Shahbour.

As regards the small towns, there are the towns of: Al-Salhyah, Al-Hamedyah, Ramiz (Ram-Hurmiz), Bandar-Ma'shour, Shabour, Al-Khal-fyah (Khalaf Abad), Lali. Bar'abah, Mulla-Bazyar, Beebi-Kakimah, Al-Mansourah, Al-Hindijan, Mousyan, Al-Khaz'alyah, Al-Gussbah, Weiss, Mulla-Thani, Al-Khisrawaniyah, Karkar, Al-Fayliyah-Al-Kharaj and Al-Khaffajyah.

There are also cities known as areas of petroleum wells; they were constructed in the last four decades, like the cities of Masjed Sulayman, Agha Girri, Hifit-kil and others, because of the existence of petroleum Establishments there, and the residences of the workers and officials in these areas.

Why Khouzistan?

Before reviewing the historical epochs the Emirate of Arabistan developed through in order to demonstrate the Arab character the Emirate enjoys, we want to argue the exposed fallacy the regime of Iran persists to propagandize for, and some writers and historians concede with unawarely or deliberately.

The policy of Iran has proceeded to disfigure the character of this Emirate using all means available in her hand. The first step in this course was supplanting the name of "Arabistan" by the name "Khouzistan" for obliterating the name of the Arab character, whereas "Khouzistan" constitutes a small part of the wide Arabistan which embraces Khouzistan and other regions.

The ancient historians headed by Al-Maqrizi called the name "Khouzistan" on the area located beyond Al-Ahwaz, like Askar-Mukarram, Jindaysabour, Al-Sous and the neighbouring lands, because they cited the existence of Al-Khouz in this area. "Al-Khouz" is the name of an Arian tribe several thousands years ago as the Persians and the Medians immigrated to Iran several thousands years as the Persians and the Medians immigrated to Iran too. "Al-Khouz" died out immemorial time ago and fused with the Persians gradually until they have no

existence at the present time while their certain origin is not known yet; but the Arab attribute to them some dispraised traits. There are several legends, which have no room for mention here, about their life and their anthropological origin.

As for the term "Arabistan" it means the whole area of Al-Ahwaz and the neighbouring Arab areas which stretch from Al-Huwayzah Marsh in the west to Bashtiquo mountains in the east, and from Al-Lir mountains in the north to the banks of Shatt-al-Arab River in the south.

But no historian cited that the people of Al-Khouz dwelled in Al-Ahwaz or Al-Muhammarah or Abadan or Al-Falahyah or Al-Huwayzah or in any other Arab cities which this region or province embraces.

And Why Khurumshahr and Shadkan?

The regime of Iran has also supplanted the name of "Al-Muhammarah" city by the name Khurumshahr (The Populous City), whereas Al-Muhammarah was established by the Arab tribe "Ka'ab" in the inception of the nineteenth century when it was assumed a trade port vis-a-vis Basrah Port, and a haven for the Arab fleet of "Ka'ab" chieflainship. Al-Muhammarah is located exactly at the junction of Al-Karoun and Shatt-al-Arab rivers. Then from where has this Persian name been attributed to it?

Iran has done likewise to Al-Falahyah city, so its name was supplanted by "Shadkan" which means in Persian "The two happinesses". This city was first established as the residence of the Mashyakhate of "Ka'ab" tribe before colonizing Al-Muhammarah. A tributary from Mazbour River runs through it.

The Persistence of the regime of Iran to sup-

plant the name of Arabistan by Khouzistan and to obliterate the names of Arab cities and towns by supplanting them by Persian names; this act draws the conspiratorial plan the policy of the successive regimes of Iran persists to adopt namely the regime of the present Shah and his fore-runner, this policy which is characterized by its racial bigotry and Sha'ubite venom conducted not only against Arab population, but also against other nationalist groups like the Kurds and the Turks too.

The Arab Character of The Emirate:

The Emirate of Arabistan formulates a constitutional part of the land of Iraq and is a physical expansion of it. The traveller from Basrah to Al-Muhammarah shall not find any physical traverse on the way, or the traveller from the direction of Al-Amarah to Al-Huwayzah and Al-Falahyah as well.

The American Historian Dr. Donald Wilbrary cited that the lands of Arabistan are a physical expansion to the low plain in Iraq. Al-Huwayzah Marsh is divided between the land of Al-Amarah in Iraq and the land of Al-Huwayzah in Arabistan.

The Emirate of Arabistan was, for immemorial time, tributary to Iraq, administratively, socially and economically, especially during the Abbaside Era when the whole areas of Al-Ahwaz and Iraq formulated one tribute region.

Moreover, Al-Ahwaz was considered, through all the ancient Islamic Eras, a physical expansion to Al-Sawad lands (=Iraq); therefore and eventually it is a part of Al-Basrah area—as "Al-Asma'i" cited. And Al-Astakhri describes Al-Ahwaz as if it were the land of Iraq, moreover a complementary part to the plains of Tigris and Euphrates on the

west direction, because the delta of Arabistan was formulated from the alluvium carried by the tributaries which fall in Tigris and Shatt-al-Arab rivers; therefore the area between Al-Karoun and Tigris rivers does not differ from the neighbouring area of Al-Hammar Marsh or Middle-Euphrate area too.

ABADAN, The Iraqi City:

The great Moslem historian and geographer Ibn Hauqal, who passed most of his life in the middle of the tenth century says:

"The area beginning from the boundaries of Abadan to Al-Anbar opposite Najd and Hejaz on the dwellings of Assad and Tai and Tamim and all the tribes of Mudhar are but from the desert of Iraq (= The Bediate)".

Then, in the middle of the eleventh century the Persian Migratory and writer, Nassar Khasrou, visited Abadan and he found that the tribute levied had been sent to the exchequer of Basrah, besides Nassar Khasrou designated the "Arabian Gulf" likewise.

And during the two succeeding centuries (the twelfth and the thirteenth) and during the Arabian rule, Al-Ahwaz was an important centre for the trade of sugar, silk and rice. It is not before a long time when Abadan was considered the farthest village of Iraq for it bears not so much importance, but all its population were Arab, while it remained an Iraqi city several years after the constitution of the Extinct Monarch Regime in Iraq, until it was occupied by Ridha Khan Pahlavi in 1925 after vanquishing Sheikh Khaz'al. This year marked the close of the last post belonged to the Government of Iraq in

Abadan, when the government of Iran swallowed this area thoroughly.

Iraq and Iran In The Abbaside Era

Iraq and Iran were, during the Abbaside Caliphate Rule, two regions, each region maintains its own constitutions and conventions as well as its own physical boundaries, but Arabistan was; therefore, integrated with the region of Iraq.

Although the Abbasides were bounteous in assigning the eastern and northern boundaries of Iran, they deemed that some of its population were constituted from Turkish-speaking tribes, who dwelled beyond Jayhoun. In this opinion of them they were following the predominant view which was defined by the scholar, Abu Al-Hassan Al-Mawardi, who lived in the eleventh century in his volume (The Sultanite Rules), this view which said that the relation between the Arabs was constituted on blood ties, while the relation between the non-Arabs was constituted on the relationship by the nation and nationality interest; therefore the eastern boundaries of Iraq remained assigned by the decisive and differentiation physical zone of the ranges of Zaghrour mountains which is a decisive point between the high Mount of Iran and the low plains of Iraq.

In The Ottoman Era:

After occupying Iraq by Sulayman Al-Kanouni in 1534 and annexing it to the Ottoman domination under the name of Baghdad State, this state involved all the physical areas of Iraq where all the lands of Al-Sawad (=Iraq), the Peninsula the Desert and the Mountains were under its power. While, the Emirates of Ardalan, Minor Al-Lir (Bashtiquo), Al-Huwayzah and the territories of

Al-Katif, Al-Ahsa', Al-Bahrain, Kuwait and Najd, proclaimed their patronage to it.

Although the Turks formulated local governments in these areas, these governments had not the sufficient power to dominate the general situations entirely, so Arabistan was the prey of a conflict between the Safawide and the Attoman influences.

The Kajarian State in Iran was succeeded by the former Safawide State, while the conflict was still standing between the Iranian and the Turkish influence not only in Arabistan, but also in Iraq, namely in the south part of Iraq, until an agreement was settled between the two parties and "Ardharoom Convention" was signed in 31 March 1847 by which the domination was partitioned between the two states: the area of Kurdustan was annexed to the Ottoman domination whereas Arabistan was annexed to the Kajarian domination exactly at the time when the Arab Emirate was still in power in Arabistan; therefore this Emirate did not approve or recognize the convention signed between these two states.

The Emirates in Arabistan:

The Emirate of Arabistan was, for a long time before and after concluding this convention, enjoying — more than the neighbouring areas — self-independence, while no neighbouring powerful state seized any domination on it. The government of the Emirate was entrusted to the chieftains of the big Arab tribes headed by Al-Nassar and Al-Muheisin both of which descending from "Ka'ab" tribe. Then the common leadership eventually went to the family of Mardau from whom Haj abir and his two sons Miz'el and Khaz'al descended. Miz'el was murdered in 1897 when his

brother, Sheikh Khaz'al was entrusted the Emirate whose independence was settled by him.

And in the days of Sheikh Sulayman Ibn Nassar Al-Ka'bi, 1747, the Arab masses under his command marched to Al-Dawraq, which was under the occupation of the Zindian Iranian government, and drove out Al-Afshar groups, the soldiers of Nadir-Shah. The Emirate of Sheikh Sulayman developed in power and he established such a warlike and commercial fleet sailing in Shatt-al-Arab river and the shores of the Gulf that foreign fleets exercising activity in this territory, stood in awe of it. This Sheikh was not paying any taxes to the two powerful States at that time, the Ottoman and the Zindian.

There was also Al-Mathkur family who were from the chieftains of Beni Tamim tribes dwelling in the neighbouring area of the gulf shores. It stretches from Bu-Shahr in Arabistan land to Al-Bahrain Island. All this area constituted an independent Emirate in the eighteenth century; the English government concluded with one of its Emirs, Sa'adoun Ibn Nassar Al-Mathkur, a political convention in the second half of the eighteenth century.

The Musha'shi'eans and The Foreign Influence:

While the vanguards of Portuguese imperialism proceeded, in the inception of the Renaissance, to storm the shores of the Arabian Gulf, the Portuguese Migratory, Biedrue Taskaira visited Shatt-al-Arab territory as the opening of the seventeenth century (1604) and described the area located east of Shatt al-Arab; he cited that this area was constituting an Arab Emirate independent from the Turks and the Persians and ruled by a man called Mubarak Ibn Abdul Muttalib, one of the Musha'shi'ean Sayuds. Then negotiations were held between this Musha'shi'ean Emir and the Por-

tugues State and ended in concluding a military ally between the two parties.

When the Frontier Treaty was signed in 1821 between the Persians and the Turks, the two parties recognized Arab sovereignty on Shatt al-Arab, and Shatt al-Arab territory was left entirely to the Arab Iraq.

As regards the Italian Migratory, Biatroad Yalafaly Faila, he visited Al-Karoun delta in 1625 and he pointed to the existence of an Arab Emirate led by Mansour Ibn Muttalib who was a partisan Musha'sha'i and he held an entire domination on Al-Karoun delta till its fall in Shatt al-Arab; he proclaimed himself king of these plains resisting by this way the power of the Safawide Shah Abbass The First, who was attempting to expand his influence to that point; likewise was the French Migratory, Tafrenieit who visited Arabistan in 1620, i.e. in the same period his Italian friend made his visit. This Migratory verified that all the cities of Al-Huwayzah, Al-Dawraq, Shashter, Dasboul, Al-Khalfyah and Ramiz were districts of Basrah.

While citing the Musha'shi'eans, we want to point to their Emirate being established in Arabistan several hundred years ago, when they were on a continuous conflict with the Persian Safawids and Kajarians, and the Turk Ottomans; they resisted the attempts of these who aimed at dominating the Arab Emirate in Arabistan, so they encountered a fierce resistance.

The Emirate of The Musha'shi'eans:

The Emirate of the Musha'shi'eans was established in the fifteenth century while the Taymour Mongol Age was declining. This Emirate assumed Al-Huwayzah city the base of its rule. Few years after its establishment it laid domination on the

whole territory involving Arabistan and Leristan provinces, annexed to them Basrah city and its districts, moreover its influence expanded farther until some of this Emirate governors accomplished the conquest of the south cities of Iraq and arrived at the walls of Baghdad. The money was coined by their name several times and in many places.

Right after the emergence of the Safawide State in Iran and the developing power it had, it disputed the Musha'shi'eans on Arabistan, and the fight was fierce between the two states, but the Safawide Shahs failed every time to put the Musha'shi'eans under their thorough domination or to conquer their homeland. But the Emirate of the Musha'shi'eans deteriorated and surrendered politically to the Safawides and they paid taxes to them.

The Musha'shi'eans had the same experience with the Kajarian State whose rule was established in Iran on the debris of the Safawide State. This Kajarian State failed to have any domination on the Musha'shi'e Emirate, except nominally.

Thus, these Arab Emirates survived in Arabistan throughout five centuries until they deteriorated in the close of the nineteenth century when they were vanquished by Al-Kasib Emirate from Ka'ab, this Emirate which disputed the minor Mashyakhates (= tribes) extant in Arabistan, mainly the Ka'ab Emirate of Al-Nassar which survived more than two centuries when it was the polestar of those dwellings.

Then the rule of Arabistan ended entirely in the hands of the Ka'ab Emirate of Al-Kasib headed by Sheikh Khaz'al.

In The Sixteenth Century:

The American writer, Lunkriek, who wrote

the history of the last four centuries of the Age of Modern Iraq, says:

"Arab Tribes, from rice planters and buffalo herders in Arabistan, imposed taxes on river communications in the inception of the sixteenth century and pastured their herds along the boundaries without facing any diapprobation until they eventually provoked the great powers in the world. The governor of these people was Al-Huwayzah ruler whose power expanded to Kourna and Shatt al-Arab in the west; his power developed gradually because of his tactful oscillation between the Portuguese, the Persians and the Arabs of Basrah, while he maintained his power by the roughness and poverty of his country".

Between Afrasyab and Al-Huwayzah Governor:

In the first half of the seventeenth century, Afrasyab, the governor of Basrah, was able to establish the foundations of his regime in Basrah and its districts, until it involved Al-Qabban and Al-Dawraq areas and some locations in Shatt al-Arab and its islands. The collaboration then expanded between Afrasyab and Al-Huwayzah governor for the emancipation from the Persian domination exercised by the Shah of Iran in Al-Huwayzah.

The Emirate's Independence in Sheikh Khaz'al's Rule:

It is recently when Arabistan was, in Sheikh Khaz'al's rule, such an independent Emirate that Ridha Khan Pahlavi recognized in his memoir (p. 38) that Sheikh Khaz'al was not paying any tax to the central government in Tehran, that he was living as an independent Emir within his boundaries, and that Tehran government did not maintain any domination on him, yet he was sending some per-

sonal presents to the Shah.

The Ties between Iraq's and Arabistan's Population:

Thus we have seen, geographically and historically, that the originality of the Arab character of Arabistan is an indelible question which cannot be repudiated, for the historical and the geographical clues are very clear and manifest as we have seen formerly and there is no room for delusion, for equivocation and for falsification.

The adherence of the government of Iran to this province is but a type of tyrannical imperialism and abhorred exploitation the reactionary and client governments in Iran proceeded to adopt; these governments which disapprove the freedom of the peoples and do not recognize self-determination.

There are great numbers of Arabistan's population who swarm Basrah and its orchards to work as date collectors or operating in date — presses in harvest season and return later to their dwellings. Besides, there are great numbers of Basrah population who travel to Karoun and Shatt al-Arab east bank where they cultivate wheat and barley or they operate in treading and loading, and return afterwards to their homes.

These social and economic ties developed without restrictions; without control and without hindrance.

It is true that Arabistan was a self-independent Emirate, yet it was, at the meantime, integrated economically, socially and spiritually with the state of Basrah and the Emirate's Sheikh Khaz'al had an estate and some orchards in Basrah; his properties exceeded one quarter of the orchards of Basrah.

Mr. Talib Muhammed Al-Kubaisi, a citizen from Basrah wrote once:

"Our citizens who visit Arabistan will not find any difference Between Basrah and Arabistan, besides they find more pure Arab character and a thorough consolidation. Although the English handed the Arab Emirate and its Emir to Iran and the boundaries were assigned and movement was restricted, these ties did not extinguish and the situation in this Emirate did not change, except ostensibly".

Mr. Al-Kubasi said also:

"Anyone who travels to Arabistan shall find the same customs and feelings which he finds in South Iraq. He will notice the resemblance between the planters on the banks of Al-Karoun river and those on the banks of Iraq's rivers. You will not hear but Arabian talks, and you will not drink but Arabian coffee in the diwans and hair-made tents spreading there". The writer concluded:

"The historical, economic and spiritual relations which tie the population of Basrah to Al-Ahwaz population resemble so far the relations between the population of Al-Zubair town and the population of the Emirate of Kuwait, or the relations between the population of Rawa and A'na, the two Iraqi cities. and the population of the Syrian city, Dair Al-Zour.

This manifests that the relation between the Arabs of Basrah and their brethren, the population of Arabistan, is a pure nationalist relation founded mainly on uterine, economic relations as well as the joint fate that ties them together. These relations are not confined to Arabistan but they involve all the Emirates of the Arabian Gulf.

Political, Social and Economic Situations In Arabistan

- × Terrifying and Amazing Data About The General Situation in Arabistan
- × Arab Population Experience The Ugliest Oppression And Intimidation
- × Arab Struggle And The Revolts of Tribes in The Face of Pahlavi Regime
- × Cylinders Built on Arab Revolutionists while Alive
- × Why Agriculture Not Flourish In Arabistan

In the agony of the bloody circumstances which have swept Iran recently and the suppressed revolt burning within the hearts of different nationalities and peoples dwelling in this monarchy we, in Iraq, should remember that we have Iraqi-Arab brethren living in Arabistan province, south Iran, that these Arab citizens are exposed to the worst types of aggression, deprivation and all kinds of terrorism, torture and extortion waged to them by the puppets of the treacherous Shah and the clients of Iran.

The situation of Arab people in this province is very tragic and heartrendering. If you happened to review the condition of toiling masses there, and all the Arabs are toilers there, you would be smitten by their exposition to starvation, misery and affliction. But, let us tell you the story of this tragedy:

The Collaboration of Ridha Khan With The British:

The Imperialistic interest wanted the British imperialism to collaborate with Ridha Khan in the decline of the decayed Kaqarian rule, and align

themselves against Sheikh Khaz'al. So Ridha Khan came to Arabistan and led Sheikh Khaz'al detained to Tehran by intrigue, after he failed militarily to dominate Arabistan, because he was opposed by the Arab army there who was enjoying high force and abundant weapon and ammunition.

Then the Arab Emirate in this province collapsed in 1925, when the clients of Ridha Khan and his Fifth Column stationing in this province proceeded to arrange for the Persian rule for a long time. The central government of Iran in Tehran proceeded to stabilize its influence in Arabistan after ensuring the British imperialistic interest and the conclusion of the petroleum convention by which the British possessed the petroleum wells in Arabistan.

Thus Ridha Khan was, by collaborating with the British, able to eliminate Sheikh Khaz'al and to obliterate, eventually, The Arab Emirate in Arabistan and every Arab trait characterizing the population of this province.

The Arabs Formulate The Preponderance of Population:

It is well known that the Arab population in this province formulated in the past up to the rule of Sheikh Khaz'al about 99% of the population. But the Arabs formulate at the present time 90% of the population. As regards the 10% most of them are a Persian colony, because Ridha Khan infused the immigration to this region continuously, and the British Petroleum Company favoured the Iranian workers, besides, the Arabs abstained from operating in the company because of their adherence to the lands they cultivate and to the tribe they render their respect to and they rejected to quit it.

Disarming The Arabs:

Ridha Khan proceeded to disarm the Arabs from their weapons gradually by imposing fines on the tribes by receiving great supplies of arms and ammunition.

Ten years after the rule of the Shah, the region and the Arab tribes dwelling in it, were cleared up of any type of arms.

Beni Taraf's Revolt:

When the tribes of Beni Taraf rose, in revolt, against the regime of the Shah in 1936(Ridha Khan seized this opportunity to liquidate the Arab spirit utterly and directed a big army to the revolting region in Al-Khafajyah city and the neighbouring areas.

Cylinders Built on Arabs while Alive:

Several months of wild fighting passed before Ridha Khan was able to eliminate this revolt by his notorious client "Zahidi" who was at that time the governor of Arabistan province, and who led the coup d'etat movement against Dr. Mussaddaq's national government.

This Zahidi was a homicidal man, and he was well branded among the Arabs of his extreme cruelty and his barbarian acts. He resorted to murder and hanging for any token of objection he found.

After Zahidi obliterated Beni Taraf's revolt, he detained sixteen chieftains of these tribes, and he built on everyone while alive, a cylinder, to assume them an example and a lesson to the people.

Arab Costumes Are Prohibited By Terrorism:

Then, the oppressive Shah of Iran imposed on the Arab population in this doomed province that

they should abandon their Arab costume and replace it by European costume. For applying this, he resorted to all means of intimidation, terrorism and oppression. So members of the Iranian police, so-called by the Arabs there "Imnayeh", raided Arab villages every day and raped everything they happened to find, like cattles and household implements in addition to the whips which they burned the Arabs' backs with for any slight token of protest and often without any reason. It is but an act infused by venom and tryany which instigated the police and degenerated them to adopt these atrocities.

Arbitrary Measures:

As regards arbitrary measures, they transcended any reasonable limitation; every member of the police or the army was allowed to murder any Arab individual, or to keep him under detention for long months, while no one asked about him and no official attended to his complaint.

A Sad Story:

I cite the following story which is one of the numberless examples of terrorism every day and every hour:

"A man, named (Ali Al-Badr), belonging to the Arabs of Rashid of Al-Bawayah tribe. He was very old and died few years ago at the age of ninety. This old man was dwelling in Arab Rashid village located in the junction of Al-Ahwaz — Ramiz or Al-Khalfyah road. The village had a police post whose members received the patronage and the hospitality of this man. While a policeman from this post was playing with his cane before this man's diwan, he found an empty cartridge clip eaten by rust, but the Iranian policeman found of it a means for blackmail and corrupt.

But the man assured that the cartridge had been buried in the earth since Sheikh Khaz'al's rule before twenty years and that he had not carried arms since the government of Iran prohibited carrying arms; therefore he rejected paying the bribe, but he was led to the post then he was detained in the police prisons in Al-Ahwaz and all his protests went with the wind. This man spent nearly eight months in such state while no official attended to his supplications or protests until he was released in a miracle — like way.

This Story Has Parallels:

This story has too many parallels you hear everywhere in Arabistan. If we happened to record some of them we would write great volumes which are but a brand marking the venomous Sha'ubitism adopted by all successive governments of Iran, namely the big Shah, Ridha Khan, and his successor the small Shah, Muhammad Ridha whom the British promoted to the throne after the banishment of his father during the Second War. The latter was, more than the former, adhering to world imperialism and executing the devices and plans of the imperialistic policy by opposing liberation movements and oppressing the Persian, Kurdish, and Arab peoples of Iran.

Arabs Struggle And The Armed Revolts:

The Arabs in Arabistan have not stopped the struggle for the sake of their dignity and for regaining their freedom. Because of the awkward policy which was characterized by severity, enslavement and racial-discrimination emerging from a venomous sh'ubite spirit, the inert volcanos shall, certainly, go off one day; they really went off in the form of armed revolts, first of which was "The Pages Revolt", several months after the detention

of Sheikh Khaz'al, "Al-Huwayzah Revolt" in 1928, The Tribe of Ka'ab's Revolts in 1940, 1943, 1944, and eventually The Sweeping which broke out at the end of the Second World War, namely in 1945, then its sparks spread to the Arab tribes dwelling in Al-Khafajyah and Al-Huwayzah regions, especially the tribes of, Beni Taraf, Beni Saleh, Beni Lam, Al-Sharfah, Al-Muheisin.

These revolting tribes occupied all villages, posts and cities spreading in these areas and the revolt lasted several months, so the regime of Iran conducted to them a big army mobilised from many military brigades spread in the provinces of Iran.

The Iranian army faced great difficulties to trespass the revolting area, because of the revolts' fortifications and the nature of the land which swarms with rivers, marshes and date-palm orchards where military machines were paralyzed. But the regime sent, at the meantime, its fighter planes to bombard the revolting villages and the gathering tribes, and burn houses and obliterate plantation, until it was a terrifying massacre, thousands of innocent children and women and old men were its victim, in addition to a great number of fighters. There was, indeed, no equality between the two parties, which enabled the Iranian Army to cause great losses in the souls of Arab revolutionists and their properties.

Malignity Conducted Against The Captives:

After this Arab armed revolt had been eliminated, the Iranian army arrested (600) persons, from revolutionist leaders, with their families and children, and drove them, in front, marching to Tehran, the capital; driving them through ranges of lofty and rough mountains as well as deep valleys and rivers. Anyone who was exhausted by this

toiling march would be run over by armoured vehicles, or be left a prey to wild animals or die of thirst and starvation.

After the arrival of this distressed caravan to Tehran, (eighty) persons survived only from the caravan whose members had exceeded (3500) persons. These eighty persons were lodged in a village near Tehran.

I happened to meet some of these Arab revolutionists in Tehran in 1951; they were old men exhausted by disasters and sufferings. They described to me what sufferings they underwent and what they were undergoing, that it is difficult to put it in words.

The Economic Situation:

As regards the economic situation in Arabistan it is not less worse than the political and social situations, but it is more severe and depressing and the Arabs there are experiencing the worst degree of poverty and starvation, while few of them, and scarcely, work in trade, because trade was monopolized by the Iranians, and the regime does not foster Arabs work in trade.

Although there are among Arabs from city dwellers some Arabs pursuing the regime of Iran, and serving its interest in the best way, these acts are not deemed by the regime a justifiable reason to promote these Arabs or to provide them with a scope to work in trade and markets.

Why Agriculture Not Flourish:

If we review agriculture, being the basis of the economic life of the Arabs in Arabistan, we shall find it still confined in its primitive strange methods. Arab peasants cultivate grains by rain fall, despite the fact that they dwell on the banks

of wide rivers, we have reviewed in a previous chapter, because the regime of Iran decreed tyrannical laws and imposed heavy taxes on installing agricultural water-pumping machines to suppress, by this way, the prosperity of the economic situation there, and suppress, eventually, the prosperity of the Arab people. It is in the view of the despotic sway of Iran that having this people undergo starvation and poverty will make them more obedient and humiliated.

The regime of Iran imposes on whoever installs a waterpumping machine on Arabistan's rivers to pay, beforehand and one time in each four years, financial taxes for the land watered by the machine.

This heavy tax therefore stood in the way of installing machines and the progress of agriculture. Thus, agriculture was confined to middle ages methods.

When, the regime of Iran planned irrigation projects in Arabistan, they aimed but to oppose Arab peasants, and obliterate plantation of their lands. One example of these projects is the dam constructed on Al-Karkha river so-called "Diz Pahlavi" dam. This dam brought forth the submerging of most Arab lands located in Al-Dawraq and Al-Falahyah where cultivating the lands there depend on Al-Karkha water, so most of Arab population quitted this area.

The zionist agricultural experts, fetched by the regime of Iran, submitted a strange report in which they said that the lands there were not befitting for agriculture in general! This report stood in the way of any agricultural progress, while it is conceded unanimously, and because of the high output of different types of grains and farm plan-

tation given by this blessed land, that the land of Arabistan is one of the most excellent lands in the world proper for agriculture... Then you can consider this contradiction and don't wonder, because the regime of Iran does not seek the prosperity of Arab country people in this province, besides, it strives to impede any development and progress.

Sha'ubitism And Racial Discrimination:

The regime of Iran, since its occupation to Arabistan province in 1925, has persisted in assuming a tyrannical and terrorizing policy waged against Arab population, and proclaimed racial-discrimination boisterously and disrespectfully. Besides, it went farther and enlivened racial bigotries, further it infused villians, clients and ignorants from among Iranians to pursue this exposed course, thus the Arab individual underwent bitterly this maltreatment he faced in offices, markets, streets and elsewhere.

I have made some careful investigations in all the province areas during my continuous visits to Arabistan from 1949 to 1957, and it was manifest to me that the total number of Arabs, filling posts in state, does not exceed few individuals, of whom is a clerk in the Personal Status Office in Al-Muhammarah, because he knows Persian more than any other Persian. I know also some Arab individuals who were enrolled in the police service, but the regime employed them in the interior posts and made of them interpreters between the government and the Arab population.

Anti-Arabic Campaign:

The regime of Iran prevented Arab population from learning their mother language. It wages campaigns against this language using all means

available in its hand, further, all country and desert Arab population and most of city Arab population do not learn reading and writing. Those who learned writing in Arabic, they learned it through and by Al-Mallali (= religious teachers), where some chieftains were interested in having their sons taught reading and writing by religious tutors and religious men who visited them.

The percentage of illiteracy among Arab population there is about 97%. This percentage may well be the highest percentage known in the world.

Arab Schools in Arabistan:

Although the Government of Iraq has established three elementary schools in Al-Ahwaz, Abadan and Al-Muhammarah, and an intermediate school in Al-Muhammarah also, this school expanded and was promoted to a secondary school, these schools, however, do not cover, at length, the zeal of the big Arab masses to study Arab culture and science.

But these Iraqi schools and their staffs and pupils have undergone and suffered much of the restrictions of the regime and clients of Iran. I remember, in this connection, how the yellow journalism of Iran received opening the intermediate school in Al-Muhammarah in 1954, when it wrote, warning of the Arab conquest (!) to this region; it also warned of the serious consequences which lie waiting Iran because of the spread of Arab culture. "Khwandniha" newspaper demanded, at that time, closing the intermediate school, while other newspapers, headed by "Ittila'at Haftiki" the well-known newspaper, demanded the dismissal of Iraqi teachers who were struggling for the spread of education among Arabs there. The regime of Iran went on practising exposed pressure on this

intermediate school, so it did not consent the promotion of the school into a secondary school, until ten years passed after its opening.

Then, Has not the time come for the darkness of misery to clear up? Has not the time come for the brilliant dawn of happiness to rise, when Arab standards shall flaunt on the province of Arabistan, where Arabs shall regain their raped freedom and their usurped will, so that Arabistan will return, as it was, part from Arab Iraq?...

Arab Tribes In Arabistan

- × Geographical Distribution of Arab Tribes Dwellings.
- × Tribes Undergo Poverty and Bitter Deprivation.
- × Arabs Dwell Near The Rivers and Cultivate Their Lands By Rain-Fall.
- × Non-existence of Health and Cultural Establishments in Tribal Areas.
- × When Shall The Land Of Arabistan Be Liberated From The Iranian Extortionates?
- × Beni Handhalah were the first tribe inhabited Arabistan, in the time of the Sassanide King, Saboor Thi Al-Aktaf. This tribe survived until the birth of Islam when the Caliph, Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq, provided them with arms and money, and supported them to banish the Sassanide rule from there dwellings. Beni Handhalah are still inhabiting, at the present, Al-Ahwaz, and so-called there "Al-Hanatishah", while their dwellings are located now south Dasboul city, where they occupy the left bank of Al-Diz river.

- × Shortly after the birth of Islam and colonizing Basrah, Arab tribes immigrated to that area, especially Beni Al-Am tribes whose kinship descends from Tamim and Malik.
- × Then there was a successive immigration of Arab tribes during the rule of the Amawide and the Abbaside states, until this province became entirely pure Arab.
- × The biggest Arab tribe inhabiting the province is the celebrated tribe of Ka'ab in the eighteenth century. Its dwellings stretch, at the present, along Shatt al-Arab from Khasrou-Abad, near Abadan upto Al-Gusbah in the beginning of the Arabian Gulf vis-a-vis the Iraqi city, Fao. They also inhabit the banks of Bahamshire river which starts from Al-Muhammarah upto east Abadan. As regards the rest, they inhabit several areas of Al-Muhammarah, Al-Falahyah in Al-Dawraq. Their dwellings stretch to Dasboul and Shashter cities.
- × Of the big tribes in Arabistan is Beni Taraf tribe. The preponderance of it inhabit Al-Khafajyah city and its districts, while some branches of Beni Taraf dwell in Al-Muhammarah city and its outskirts. Beni Taraf are famed, among Al-Ahwaz tribes, for their might and their valliant spirit in war, this is why the regime of Iran stands in awe of their might, and mobilizes all means to chase and torture them more than other Arab tribes.
- × Al-Sharfah, Al-Swari, Saki, Nies, Kuwait citizens, tribes inhabit Al-Huwayzah region.
- × Al-Sherayfat, Beni Khalid, Al-Hamid, Al-Hayadir, tribes inhabit the banks of Al-Jarrahi river.
- × Al-Bawayah tribes, one of the biggest tribes,

dwell on the west bank of Al-Karoun river, while a minority of them inhabits the area located in the middle of Al-Ahwaz — Ramiz road and Al-Ahwaz — Al-Khalfyah road.

- × Beni Malik tribes and all their branches inhabit Al-Karoun river.
- × As for Albu Sayud Ni'ma Tribes, they inhabit Um Tumayir. They formulate a mixture of various tribes, and they are neighboured by Al-Hardan powerful tribes.
- × The big Al-Muheisin tribes, who constitute a branch from Ka'ab, inhabit Al-Muhammarah city, while part of them dwell in Salboukh, an island in Shatt al-Arab, whose name was supplanted by the regime of Iran by "Minu". "Al-Hililat" is their biggest branch; they dwell on Al-Karoun banks and in Bahamshir, in particular.
- × All tribes of Beni Tamim inhabit the banks of Hashim river, while the chieftainship residence dwelled in Bu-Shabr port where they ruled the city in the eighteenth century, and formulated an independent Emirate which signed a political convention with the British Government, at that time.
- × The celebrated tribes of Beni Lam inhabit the borders of Arabistan from Al-Amarah direction. Most of their members are herders wandering with their cattles between the lands of Iraq and Arabistan for pastures and grass. Beni Lam played a serious role in the first world war, and fought the English forces for a long time, which exposed them to malignity and obliteration, until they were suppressed by starvation and poverty, and you hear but nothing about them at the present.

- × Part of the tribe of Beni Salih dwell in Al-Tinah, while the other part dwells near the banks of Al-Khafajyah river and the borders of Al-Huwaizah marsh where other tribes share with them this area.
- × As regards Al-Gati' and Al-A'chrash tribes, they inhabit the desert (= the Bediate) located beyond Al-Ahwaz.
- × Big groups of Arab tribes inhabit the expanding area located between Al-Diz and Al-Karkhah rivers, near Dasboul. Of these tribes, Abid Khan (from Beni Lam), Al-Mazra'ah, Al-Bourwayah and branches of Ka'ab and Al-Khazraj tribes, are eminent. There dwell also the Al-Awide tribes of Al-Ja'adilah, Al-Jaza'ireans and Al-Faowadhil.
- × The tribe of the Emirate was, essentially, a powerful family of Beni Tamim. This family were able to establish an Emirate in Al-Dawraq area through the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries. When Beni Ka'ab immigrated from Basrah to Al-Ahwaz in the middle of the eighteenth century, they vanquished this Emirate and obliterated it. The vanquished immigrated to Al-Hindijan and Al-Jarrahi rivers and occupied the neighbouring agricultural area, supported by the tribes allied with them and under their domination like the tribes of, Al-Hayadir, Al-Sharayfat, Al-Hamid and Beni Khalid. These tribes are still dwelling in this area, but when the Pahlavi regime was established it made a finish of the remaining part of the Emirate, so only few poor individuals survived, and they fused in Al-Suwayrah, Al-Khalfyah and Al-Hindijan cities.
- × All these Arab tribes are undergoing poverty

and bitter deprivation, besides they are ruled by despotic Iranian officials, while their members are exposed to humiliation, venom, and tyrannical laws, accompanied by terrorism and mass assassination, are decreed against them.

- × Many of the national members of Arab tribes live, as refugees, in Iraq and the Arabian Gulf cities, because of all types of harm and malignity they undergo waged to them by the puppets of the client sway of Iran, and the despotic sentences awaiting them in Iran.
- × It is a comic scene, and tragic in the meantime, to see an Arab peasant, from these Arab tribes who inhabit the banks of wide rivers, cultivates his land by rain-fall, because the regime of Iran prevented them from all means of watering.
- × There is no existence, in these areas dwelt by these Arab tribes, of any health establishments. There is no existence of any dispensary or doctor. There is no sign of any interest in the health of citizens, therefore different types of diseases raged awefully in the area.
- × These tribes are deprived from educational schools which will promote their education. Few elementary schools were opened during the rise of the national movement in the second world war, but they met with failure and were closed in the same year, because Arab children did not know Persian through which the curriculums were taught in these schools.
- × The day, when the land of Arabistan is liberated, shall come, when Arabistan will return, a pure Arab, to the Arab nation... The day shall come when the client Shah of Iran and

his puppets, the villians and the venomous sha'ubites and the slaves of imperialism shall pay for their crimes to the Arab people.

The Intrigue Which Eliminated The Independence of Arabistan

- × The Story of The Bloody Conflict Between Ridha Khan and Sheikh Khaz'al.
- × Why The British Abandoned Sheikh Khaz'al In The Last Moment.
- × Ridha Khan Seeks Dictatorship And The Deterioration Of Islam.
- × The Petroleum Interests Decided The Fate Of Sheikh Khaz'al.

In the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century, the political, social and economic situation degenerated to deterioration and decay, especially when Ahmed Shah Kajar was entrusted the power. He was still a young boy whose age did not exceed thirteen years. The courtiers and the big feudal landlords as well as the Khans proceeded to corrupt the country and spread anarchy all Iran over. These were headed by the very members of the Kajarian family supported by others from the powerful family of Kiwan Al-Melik, along with the Khans who were ruling the Turkoman and Bukhtiarean tribes.

The Intervention of Foreign States:

Every party of the above-mentioned group was devising conspiracies, coup d'etats and intrigues against the other party, which created an abnormal situation consumed the masses of the people of Iran and brought forth the intervention of

foreign states in the interior affairs of the country, namely the intervention of Czarist Russia, Britain, America and Germany.

Every state was striving for more conventions and treaties which will enable these states to devour spoils and gain profits in this ignited region.

Britain Monopolizes Iran:

After the collapse of the Czarist rule in Russia and the establishing of the Soviet Socialist regime, Britain occupied the supreme power in Iran and enjoyed illimitable influence and penetration, especially when (Darsi) possessed the petroleum concession. The British then concluded, with the Government of Iran in 1919, a new convention by which Iran consented the employment of British consultants in all government offices.

Britain commenced to plan carefully for establishing a powerful central government, which might help bring stability of the country, where Britain would be able to exploit the petroleum wealth properly; therefore Britain nominated, for this task the lofty rising person who appeared on the stage of policy in Iran in 1920, Ridha Khan, who exalted in that year as War Minister, for the first time.

Ridha Khan was, indeed, marked by his firm person, his powerful will and his perfect effective domination of the army under his command.

The British Select Ridha Khan:

Thus, the British Embassy selected him to play the part arranged by it, being the most powerful man in Iran and the person who can direct the country to peace and stability, while the British would operate for exploiting the wealthy petroleum fields in Arabistan.

Ridha Khan, then, maintained his position as War Minister throughout four consecutive cabinets ruled Iran within two years, despite the difference existing in the views of these cabinets as well as their representation to different groups and interest. When the year 1922 commenced, the British promoted him to a Premier and supported him in organizing the army and promulgating security in all the country over... the stable and peaceful situation alone is the warrant for ensuring the British interests as well as the continuance of all petroleum survey operations.

The British managed, at that time, to polarize around Ridha Khan, big groups of powerful politicians as well as wealthy persons, like Taymur Tash, Kiwam Al-Saltana, Dhia'din Al-Tabataba'i, sirdar Ass'ad and others.

Ridha Khan The King:

By April 5, 1925, the British had arranged for all befitting circumstances and conditions which brought about the ascension of Ridha Khan to the throne of Iran, as well as the reception of the Imperial Crown offered to him as a sincere present. They inspired him to rule the country strongly and maintain all state establishments under his domination, when his second cabinet was established and he occupied each of Interior and War Ministries in 1923.

The Soviet Union Relinquishes The Concessions of The Czarist Regime:

After the Soviet Power had been established in Russia, the Soviet Union recognized the independence of Iran and relinquished all estates possessed by the Czarist Regime, as well as all debts Russia had on Iran. Besides, Iran was permitted,

in the meantime, to establish a fleet in the Caspian Sea. The Soviet Union stipulated, in return for executing these questions, that any foreign influence should be banished from Iran.

But did the regime of Iran maintain this noble condition stipulated by the Soviet Union?

All clues have demonstrated the expansion of the British Influence, along with the penetration of the imperialistic octopus in all life services in Iran, until The Shah, himself, and his partners became accustomed to receive the orders from the British Ambassador and pursue them in every step.

The British Friendship To Sheikh Khaz'al:

The British felt, at this point, assured of the friendship of Sheikh Khaz'al Al-Ka'bi Al-Amiri, the Emir of Arabistan, where petroleum fields located in his lands. They provided him with abundant sums of money and submerged him with big gifts, right before the appearance of Ridha Khan on the stage of policy in Tehran. British consultants scarcely abandoned Sheikh Khaz'al, besides, Sheikh Khaz'al did not sign any warrant unless he enjoyed the advice of the British or won their approval on it.

Sir Percy Cox, the well versed expert in the Arabian Gulf affairs, and the well-known British liason officer, was a close partisan to Sheikh Khaz'al — as it was put by Arnold Wilson, the manager of the Iranian Petroleum Company. — Sheikh Khaz'al then complied with the British interests and advice; therefore they promised him, in return for his support to them, that the date-palm orchards, which he owned in Shatt al-Arab, shall be registered pure property for him and for his bequeathers, provided that they shall be exempted from taxes... Wilson says in comment on this Question:

"The aid offered by Sheikh Khaz'al to Britain, both militarily and politically, was a great aid." This is why Percy Cox promised that Britain would recognize Sheikh Khaz'al an independent Emir on Arabistan.

Sheikh Khaz'al was supporting the political front which patronized the Kajarian ruling family.

As Ridha Khan was opposing this family and was striving to overthrow their throne, Sheikh Khaz'al eventually opposed Ridha Khan, and strove, with all his power and property, to oppose Ridha Khan's ambitions:

Ridha Khan Secures The British Interests:

Britain was, at the beginning, supporting Sheikh Khaz'al against Ridha Khan, deeming that Sheikh Khaz'al could secure its petroleum interests in Arabistan.

When Ridha Khan flourished in Iran, the British favoured him; therefore he preponderated. They showed him their admiration especially when Ridha Khan undertook to ensure and guarantee the maintainance of their petroleum interests.

Ridha Khan cited in his memoir-the Arabic impression p. 84 — his speech which he delivered before the British Consul in Arabistan. He said, "Your Excellency The Consul: As regards the petroleum pipes, I commit myself of their safety. I, personally, bear and abide by, besides, undertake bearing any harm done to the petroleum pipes because of my military maneuvers. I also take upon myself to pay any reimbursement for any loss affecting the company".

Then what else the Britain were striving for? The petroleum pipes are safe, and their petroleum interests are spared from any harm.

Khaz'al Cables To The Parliament Reprobating Ridha Khan's Acts:

In order to provide the reader with a notion about that conflict which broke out between Ridha Khan and Sheikh Khaz'al, we cite here what Ridha Khan wrote in his memoir (pp. 45-47) the version of the elaborate telegram, Sheikh Khaz'al cabled to the parliament in Iran, condemning the tyrannical acts of Ridha Khan and his violation to the sovereignty of the constitution, when he was a premier in 1923.

Despite whatever support, the telegram cited, shown to the decayed Kajarian regime and the Kajarian collapsing Shah, the telegram demonstrated the despotic situation, Iran was experiencing right at the time Ridha Khan was seizing the power and directing the affairs arbitrarily.

Ridha Khan Violates The Sovereignty Of The Constitution:

We write down here what was cited in the telegram of Sheikh Khaz'al describing Ridha Khan:

"... Then his violation to the sovereign constitution, which brought forth the breach among the Moslems, and the Iranian Islamic Association. As we are from among people who respect the constitution, and struggle for its maintainance along with Moslem sanctities. We also strive for the release of freedom, namely freedom of speech and freedom of political ideas, whether in writing or in speech, especially the dismissal of misunderstanding between the person who seizes the power of government in Iran (he means Ridha Khan) and our liberal party, so-called Al-Sa'adah Party, which was established right after The Blessed Islamic Renaissance for the sake of maintaining our

independence, and the protection of the sacred religion as well as the Ja'fari sect, along with securing the individual's freedom, and the stability of security, and respecting the constitution as well as the maintainance of the aims of, freedom, justice and equality... etc."

Ridha Khan Seeks Dictatorship And The Deterioration of Islam:

The Telegarm involved also the saying of Sheikh Khaz'al:

"... We have come to operate for the welfare of the kingdom, to put an end to personal ambitions dreamt by some people, to maintain the rights, and to rescue the country from what this man is devising for We shall put up with all difficulties and we shall not feel disgraced if we receive orders from the Central Government. We shall not hesitate in expending money and souls and whatever cheap or expensive as well as any available services. But we do not know, fortunately or unfortunately, that since a year the immutable truth has become manifest; the ill will of this man, and his partners and suite, has become clear; his intentions have been exposed, his ambitions have been revealed; while we know his purposes. He strives to possess the wealth, to monopolize the rule and to obliterate this throne which was established long centuries ago, besides he seeks the proclamation of Autocracy and eventually the deterioration of the supremacy of the sacred Islam as well as violating the constitution. We, vis-a-vis these questions, were vexed about the deterioration of the situation and the threats encircling religion and the fate of people; it has become clear to us that the person of sirdar Ridha Khan, the enemy of Islam and the usurper of the

rule in Iran, the man who violated the rights of the nation... etc."

Ridha Khan attempts to eliminate Sheikh Khaz'al

Thus, Sheikh Khaz'al proceeded to oppose Ridha Khan and expose his bad intentions and ambitions besides, he instigated the enraged political forces who opposed him.

After Ridha Khan had liquidated most of his powerful opponents, from politicians and the big Khans in Iran, he did not escape eliminating Sheikh Khaz'al by any price... He began to feel that his rule could not survive, that he could not realize his dreams by ascending the Shahinshahi throne, unless he eliminated Sheikh Khaz'al and obliterated the independence he was enjoying in the Emirate of Arabistan.

Ridha Khan Marches On to Arabistan:

Ridha Khan mobilized a great army and he, himself, commanded it. He marched on crossing the valleys and mountains of Iran until he arrived the district of Arabistan; he stationed with his army there, enquiring about the truth of the situation in Arabistan. He was smitten by the bitter truth he faced in Arabistan. He, himself, reviewed the great military force in Arabistan, and found that all Arab tribes were fully armed and were perfectly aligned to confront the Iranian army and defeat it. Ridha Khan then was in a critical position and found himself unable to vanquish Sheikh Khaz'al by force.

Thus, Ridha Khan attempted for the last time to ensure the side of the British Government which was supporting Sheikh Khaz'al. For this, he contacted the British representatives in Arabistan and he offered them his services, in return for

their complete abandon to the friendship of Sheikh Khaz'al and their support to him. The British approved this compromise, inevitably, because of their satisfaction in the increasing weakness of Sheikh Khaz'al vis-a-vis the increasing power of Ridha Khan. Sir Arnold Wilson played an effective part in the negotiations between Ridha Khan and the British. We know that Sir Arnold Wilson was the deputy of The British High Commissioner in Iraq, in the break of "The Twenties Revolution", he was transferred to fill the post of the manager of the Iranian Petroleum Company, after he had failed to extinguish this Glorious Revolution. This man, Wilson, was characterized by spasmodic temper, besides, he was irresolute and mutable.

Sheikh Khaz'al Meets Ridha Khan:

When Ridha Khan was assured that the British shared with him the same view, he found out that intrigue and device alone would enable them all to eliminate Sheikh Khaz'al. Proclamation of war and military confrontation would not avail, besides they would not bring forth promising results.

Sheikh Khaz'al felt, in the meantime, that the British withdrew and abandoned him. He inevitably resorted to courtesy and condescension; he found that opposing Ridha Khan, who was encircling Arabistan with his army, would not avail. In the meeting held between Sheikh Khaz'al and Sir Wilson, the manager of the Iranian Petroleum Company, Sheikh Khaz'al agreed to meet Ridha Khan, and to relinquish many of his powers to the Central Government, but he, in the meantime, confronted Sir Wilson violently, and reproved him strongly for the vacillation of the British to support him and their sell-out of Arabistan.

Thus the meeting was held between Ridha

Khan and Sheikh Khaz'al; they reconciled or assumed reconciliation. Then Ridha Khan went to Basrah, where he went on his visit to Iraq. He visited The Sacred Shrines in Baghdad, Karbala' and Najaf accompanied by Abdul Karim, the son of Sheikh Khaz'al, as a hostage.

The Flight of Sheikh Khaz'al to Basrah:

Sheikh Khaz'al felt the threat of both the British and Ridha Khan's Government lie in wait for him, thus, he seized every opportunity to rescue his properties and luggage and send them to his palace, in Al-Rabat quarter in Basrah. Forty days after his meeting with Ridha Khan, Sheikh Khaz'al ascended his private yacht "Khaz'alyah" in the pretext of making a trip for hunting, but he went to Basrah where he settled in his palace there, away from the threat which was encircling him in Arabistan.

The flight of Sheikh Khaz'al brought forth a new situation which put the British Government and the Monarch Regime in Iraq on the verge of a hazardous point. The British Government, by no means, would not approve the hostile stands of Sheikh Khaz'al against their sincere friend, Ridha Khan. Moreover, the Monarch Regime in Iraq would not forget that Sheikh Khaz'al once claimed for the throne of Iraq, and that he had, from among the Iraqis, many partisans.

Thus the efforts of the British and the Iraqi Governments were mobilized to banish Sheikh Khaz'al from his refuge. Negotiations commenced between him and the Government of Iraq on one hand, and between him and the representatives of the British Government on the other, until they were eventually convinced by concluding a permanent reconciliation between him and the Go-

vernment of Tehran, by holding a reception party in honour of the Iranian Governor in Arabistan, who was assigned by Ridha Khan, and transferred at this time to another post.

How Sheikh Khaz'al Was Detained:

Again, Sheikh Khaz'al was beguiled by the British promise to him so he left his residence in Basrah, and settled in his palace, in Al-Faylyah estate, near Al-Muhammarah, where the final reconciliation was signed between him and the Government of Iran. After Sheikh Khaz'al held big banquets for this occasion, the British proposed that he would hold a night party on his private yacht "Khaz'alyah", while the Iranian Governor, Sheikh Khaz'al and some British officials would attend the party. Sheikh Khaz'al complied with this proposal. After all the guests ascended this splendid yacht, and moved through the river, some military Iranian boats besieged the yacht and encircled it from all directions. Then, officers from the Iranian army, accompanied by the British Consul's representative, ascended the yacht, detained Sheikh Khaz'al and led him to the Iranian military camp, where he was sent to Tehran.

For satisfying the feelings of the Arab population, as well as for overcoming emergencies, Ridha Khan approved that Sheikh Abdulla would replace his father, Sheikh Khaz'al, in ruling the Emirate of Arabistan. But Ridha Khan turned turtle against this Sheikh Abdullah, and he was banished from Arabistan after a short time.

The Decline of the Emirate:

Thus, the independence of the Arab Emirate declined in Arabistan, right when the tyrannical autocracy of Ridha Khan overruled, and his despotic acts which opposed the human spirit and

nationalistic feelings burning within the souls of Arab population, spread everywhere. All these acts of Ridha Khan emerged from a sha'ubite venomous spirit which ignores any mercy towards vanquished nations and which rejected any kindness and compassion towards the Arabs.

PART TWO

The Status Quo in Iran

1. **The Real Purposes Behind The Question of Shatt al-Arab.**
2. **Iran, The Citadel of Zionism.**
3. **Size of Trade Between Iran and Israel is in Constant Expansion.**
4. **The Baha'ean Movement and its Devastating Part in Iran.**

The Real Purposes Behind The Question Of Shatt al-Arab

- × Why the Shah Abolished the Frontier Treaty between Iraq and Iran, along with the organization of Navigation in Shatt al-Arab.
- × The Regime of the Shah strives for filling the alleged vacuum in the Arabian Gulf.
- × National Forces in Iran remonstrate the Shah and his Imperialistic and Zionist Sires.
- × Dark Fate Lies in wait for the rule of the client Shah.

In April 27, 1969, the client regime of Iran proclaimed, exclusively, its non-recognition of the Frontier Treaty, signed between Iran and Iraq in 1937. The purpose of its conclusion at that time was to lay of final settlement to problem and disputes, rising between the two States as well as terminating the Iranian continuous violation on Iraqi lands along land frontiers, as well as the agreement on joint rivers' water, the rivers flowing from Iran and falling in Iraq.

Although Iraq has respected, on his side, the stipulations of this treaty and attempted execut-

ing it by good faith, the Government of the treacherous Shah in Iran was always assuming prejudiced and illegal stands, and attempted, by all means, expansion by plunder, and waged aggression on Iraqi lands, alleging that it has a right to join in administrating navigation in Shatt al-Arab; whereas Shatt al-Arab as known by anyone who has the simplest knowledge in Geography, is an Iraqi national river formulated from the junction of Tigris and Euphrate rivers. As regard the run of the river, it is also an Iraqi land besides it is a part of the region of Iraq and subject to the sovereignty of Iraq, as it was stipulated by Article One of The Frontier Demarcation Protocol signed in Constantinople in 1913, and verified in the minutes of the Commission of Ottoman — Iranian Frontiers Demarcation in 1914. Besides, the Iraqi — Iranian Treaty concluded in 1937 referred to the above-mentioned Protocol as well as the minutes and recognized them as legal documents binding both Iraq and Iran, in accordance with Article One of this Treaty; moreover Iraq maintains the right to the de-facto frontiers between the two countries in Shatt al-Arab, because they are the legal frontiers assigned by treaties and conventions for more than one-hundred and twenty years, namely since Ardharun Treaty of 1847 which was concluded between The Ottoman and the Iranian states. Therefore the allegation of the Iranian authorities, that the Frontier Treaty of 1937 is exceptional and contradicting International Conventions, is untrue and illegal, as well as it is incompatible with the situation of each of Iraq and Iran; besides it does not agree with Iraq's irrevocable rights in Shatt al-Arab, being a pure Iraqi river since creation.

The prejudiced position of the Government of

Iran vis-a-vis Iraq for so long years, and its non-abiding by the stipulation of concluded treaties and conventions with Iraq in relation to joint frontiers as well as its continued hostilities waged against Iraq along with the constant violation of Iraqi lands — met at the meantime by Iraq's silence and tolerance; all this verifies that self-command and reason policy pursued by Iraq vis-a-vis Iran is not met with the necessary consideration from the side of the Iranian hostile authorities... Undoubtedly Iraq, government and people, stands strongly against the ruling client class in Iran, and shall teach this class an unforgettable lesson.

The ambitions of the client regime of Iran are not confined only to Iraq; they exceed it to the Arabian Gulf region. The story of Iran's claim for Bahrain is quite clear, despite the false allegations employed for this claim.

In addition to Bahrain Emirate, The Arabian Gulf Emirates are exposed to the devices of the client regime of Iran inspired by the plans of World Imperialism. The continuous Persian immigration to these Emirates is well known. This immigration is made for the creation of large numbers of Persian colonies by which Iran could pass its devices as well as creating a base for arranging expansionist plans in this Arab region, thus exploiting the conditions of these backward Emirates as well as the British domination on them, so that Iran could, afterwards, settle in the place of this Imperialistic power, and eventually dominate their political and economic potentialities.

The national and nationalistic task decides that Progressive Arab States, along with their liberated peoples, should align themselves and be

vigilant vis-a-vis this great imperialistic threat, besides they should be vigilant and watchful vis-a-vis the greedy ambitions disclosed openly by Iranian authorities, without shame and without equivocation.

The frontier dispute, the government of Iran provoked recently, is not a new question. This dispute has been existing for long years but the governments of Iran provoked it from time to time, when neo-imperialistic policy in the Near East required its provocation, for the sake of executing a device or just for creating a new dispute to preoccupy the Arab and the Persian peoples.

Why then has the recent situation emerged between Iraq and Iran...?

What are the real reasons behind them?

And that hidden hand which incites the regime of Iran from the backstage, what does it represent and what does it strive for?

Despite the claim of the reactionary regime in Iran to defend the alleged right of Iran in Shatt al-Arab waters, this question is nothing but a U.S. device to eliminate the armed struggle of the Palestinian people, besides it is, in the meantime, a suppression of the revolutionary movement of the Iranian people, namely the Arab people in the south.

What are then the external and the internal purposes and reasons which made the Shah play the part of the leading chessman in the chess game planned by Neo-imperialism?

The Middle East countries have changed, in the present time, to be one of important bases of revolutionary movements, in which great masses of people play the most serious and important parts. The oppressed and exploited peoples of this

region rose up, after they realized that freedom could not be acquired unless by armed struggle; this struggle is the only course leading them to obtain victory against their enemies, the oppressors, and the robbers of their sustenance. The armed struggle of the valiant Palestinian people formulates the throbbing heart of this wide liberation revolution.

The development of armed struggle of revolutionary masses and peoples in the Middle East, has greatly terrified imperialists and reactionaries in the region. Therefore these went on devising consecutive conspiracies against Middle East peoples. From among these big chessmen moved by imperialistic powers to execute their devices is Mohammad Ridha Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran. He and his imperialistic sires recognized in the revolutionary movement developing among Arab people, a threat lying in wait to obliterate and eliminate their influence.

Shah Iran attempts to mobilize all war instruments of local reactionary regimes against all movements of Arab people liberation. In the conference convened by Foreign Ministers of country members of CENTO Pact, the Shah exerted all efforts — by the British support and U.S. incitation — to make from the CENTO a more vital instrument employed against Arab people liberation movement.

The government of the Shah is one of the most important bases of imperialism in the region; besides the Shah strives to fill the untrue vacuum, which he alleges it will exist after the British forces withdrawal from the Arabian Gulf, where he will be the entrusted guard of the interests of international petroleum monopolies, and then he

will suppress the developing wide liberation movement in these areas.

In the light of the imperialistic policy of plunder which opposes the progressive revolution of Arab people, we can know the real aims behind instigating the question of Shatt al-Arab:

1. The people of Iran sympathizes with, and maintains the deepest feelings towards the oppressed Arab Palestinian people. The national forces in Iran always strongly reprobated Zionists' and imperialists' aggressions against the rights of the Palestinian people, besides they supported and support the developing struggle of this valiant people.

The recent aggressions provoked by the Shah and his imperialistic sires are meant to instigate hostile feelings, towards the Arabs, among the Iranian people, for debilitating the consolidation between the Iranian people and the Palestinian liberation Movement; they are also meant to preoccupy Iraq and divert it from playing its part in the fate battle with Israel; therefore the Iraqi public opinion shall be preoccupied by Iran and its provocations, as they will not show more concern to the battle with Zionism. By this way the struggle of Arab people shall be debilitating in both Iraq and Palestine.

2. The frontier disputes were provoked right before the convention of the conference of CENTO Pact Foreign Ministers in Tehran. The purpose was to attract Pakistan and Turkey, members of the pact, to the arena against the Arab people, because the threat which awaits Iran, as the Shah alleges, is the threat coming from the south; it is the threat of liberation re-

volutionary movements of the boiling masses in Iraq.

3. The Shah is the most befitting chessman who can be the constable of the Gulf after Britain's withdrawal. The Shah has been qualifying himself for a long time to perform this part for the sake of his American sires, the enemies of all peoples. This provoking operation, fabricated by the Shah against Iraq, is but a clue by which he demonstrates, to his imperialist sires, his competency and subjection to them as well as his readiness to execute their devices and conspiracies on every level.

The treatment of the recent disputes on the Iranian-Iraqi frontiers, has an interior concern. The regime of the Shah is undergoing, from interior, an intense financial crisis; besides all his reforms are groundless and void of truth, while living necessities of the people, especially the toilers, is in continuous deterioration, it is much more worse than before. The workers are undergoing poverty, and they demand an increase in their wages, while the peasants are struggling against paying instalment sums of lands as well as against reimbursements imposed on suspending settled debts. Those who have not got lands are also struggling for the sake of getting these lands. All this has created conditions unbefitting the rule of the Shah, interiorly.

And for the sake of this, the Shah attempts to divert the minds by creating an exterior enemy, whereas this game is an old — fashioned device, but the Shah and his sires, members of the U.S. Intelligence Agency, resort to this device, whenever the client rule is powerless to settle interior problems, and whenever the regime is threatened

by the approach of the revolution. The way they always pursue is to preoccupy the people by provoking the negative sides of the people's feelings as well as by spreading of chauvinism against the Arabs, and by provoking a fabricated fuss about the departure of the Iranians from Iraq.

All reactionaries resort to these fallacious means to prolong their rule; however all their endeavours shall not remain unrevealed.

Moreover, the incitation of chauvinist feelings against the Arabs among the masses of people in Iran is a high treason committed by the Shah against both Arabs and Persians.

The Shah has, by creating an exterior enemy, other purposes, first of which is to create war in all areas of Iranian-Iraqi frontiers, and send military forces to these areas; second is to oppose the developing national movement of the Arab people in Arabistan, south Iran. By military concentrations and by maneuvers he established military domination in Arabistan, putting it under a war state for the sake of intensifying the domination as well as for eliminating the struggling Arab people in this area and for suppressing whatever arouses national feelings among Arab population. The Shah did likewise to the Kurdish region, where he imposed on the Kurdish people strict restrictions, because he feared their revolt.

Everyone knows that the public indignation in Iran is increasing day after day, as well as it intensifies the affinity of the toiling classes and different national elements; while the affinity of these classes arouses the fear of the rulers, especially the court of the Shah.

Besides, the revolution in Iraq as well as the black fate lying in wait for the ruling reactionary class in Iran, has increased the fear of the sire of

the Shahinshahi court, which made him seek security in the laps of his U.S. sires.

The people of Iran believe now that a fate like the fate of King Faisal's II court is awaiting the Shah's court, and that the collapse of the monarchy regime and the establishment of the republic in the near future is an inevitable question.

Iran has opened the fight front with Iraq surprisingly, by proclaiming that the abiding by the Frontier Treaty of 1937 is terminated. It is well known that some quick Iranian impulses lie in this conduct. Iran is favoured by U.S. and British support in its plan which warrants a strategic victory for the CENTO Pact, on one hand.

Whereas the vitality of its challenges profits from the preoccupation of Iraqi military forces in the battle of Jordan, besides the support of the Israeli side on an international scale, on the other hand. Tihrdly Iran wants to employ the remaining time, to fill the vacuum brought forth by the British withdrawal from the Gulf region.

Observers recognize that Iran aims, by its challenges to Iraq, to pull down the biggest traverse impeding the execution of its ambitions. If Iraq remained silent vis-a-vis the abolishment of 1937 Treaty, it would throw the torn Arabian Gulf Emirates in the laps of Iran, because Iraq is the most powerful Arab state in the area, while Iraq's compliance with the Iranian decision means the complete absence of the Arab oponent in the conflict on the Gulf. This would make the Emirs and chaiftains of the Emirates and Mashyakhates, who are powerless, recognize the de facto position Iraq would have already recognized.

The occurrence of such a situation is a repetition to an identical situation in Palestine in 1949, which is the proclamation of armistice with Israel

which concentrated, by this way, its occupation to the Arab land.

The conflict on Shatt al-Arab is not the last sim of Iraq, but it is one of the links of the Iranian device, for, since the First World War Iran has been speaking about some rights in the Gulf lands as well as in its waters which are wealthy of petroleum.

This conflict then enters as a part of the West Return Operation to the area, this operation which assumed a new form after June 1967, and which aims at the return of the West Influence to the region from the window after it has left out form the door.

It is possible to consider this conflict — simply — a rather late application of a link from the CENTO Pact programme, and the programme of Baghdad old Pact, this programme which has found the befitting opportunity.

The smell of 1948 which diffused in such days before (22) years on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, is deffusing now nearly with the some degree on the Arabian Gulf shore.

Then the mistake commences, and eventually the defeat, when we analyse the nature of what is going on partial grounds which shall not lead us to a real comprehensive judgement of the situation... because what is going on now is not a mere dispute on demarcating frontiers which were approved through the 1937 Treaty between Baghdad and Tehran; it is also not a mere contradiction in construing the articles of navigation convention.

Since that time, the pillage operation has been going on in the area. It has been going on since the partition decision, and the question of Palestine, followed by the question of Arabistan which Iran annexed, and now to Shatt al-Arab which

Iran wants to make an entrance for the domination of the Gulf.

Therefore and if we want to know what is going on now in that sole confrontation existing on Shatt al-Arab between Iraq and Iran, we have to return to the beginning of the story, to Arabistan, where we have explained its ambiguities in the first chapter of this book.

Nevertheless, instigating the frontiers' question between Iraq and Iran by the regime of the hired Shah, is but an imperialistic conspiracy aiming at debilitating liberation struggle of the Arab people, namely the valiant people of Palestine, and impeding the development of the revolutionary movement of the peoples of Iran, especially the Arab people and the Kurdish people. The struggle of the peoples of Iran shall not be diverted by fabricating an exterior enemy. The struggle of the Arab people along with the struggle of the peoples of Iran shall certainly triumph in a time not so far.

Iran, The Citadel of Zionism

- × The Story of The Israeli Agency In The Centre of The Moslem Capital.
- × How Israeli Agents exercise Activity Inside Iran and on Iraq's Frontiers.
- × Israel Capitals Penetrate In A Number Of Important Iranian Companies.
- × Who Is The Honorary Consul Of Tel Aviv Government In Tehran?
- × Why Zionist Activity Concentrates In Arabistan Province?

The Association between Zionism and Imperialism is not occasional, but it lies in the very na-

ture of the Zionist movement, being the repretation of Jewish bourgeois class interest. On this ground Zionism has been associated — since its inception in the close of the nineteenth century — with World Imperialism; it was established by imperialism, was favoured by its support, and put itself under its domination.

For this reason it was necessary for Zionism, since the inception of its creation, to become a tail to imperialistic bourgeoisie and pursue the course of world imperialism, for realizing its class interest.

Since the rulers of Iran were well branded of their perfect subjection to imperialism, they found in the Zionist movement a back for them to survive their reactionary rule. Therefore they went on supporting Israel and aiding it extremely in every time and in every occasion. Besides, they went on, in the meantime, opposing liberation movements and progressive governments in the Middle East, because they found in them a threat to their interests as well as an enervation to their entity... therefore the Zionists volunteered themselves to provide aid and support to the rulers of Iran to pursue the conspiratorial course.

The treacherous authorities of the Israeli enemy, who are establishing their reputé and influence in West Europe on the ground that they are socialists or in the capacity of a liberation movement, and who are ruled by a party, calling itself a labour party as well as these authorities are the establishers of the legend of the "Kibbutz" cooperative unions--these very authorities are looking for allies among the most backward and reactionary states, as well as they are building up their economic, military and political dreams in collaboration with a tribal and fuedal rule subjected

automatically to imperialism, and gambling openly in the Middle East.

The relation between Israel and Iran is growing up closely day after day, for Israel has persisted in sending agents to Iran under the name of technicians, experts and trademen, since its establishing in May 15, 1948. Israel has realized great success in this course, by the feverish and the reasonable activity exercised by those agents.

The Iranian-Israeli relations are not confined on the exchange of sport teams, teachers, engineers and experts in different agricultural, industrial and scientific fields, or knowledge exchange between the two countries, but they exceeded it to a secret agreement by which Israel purchases from Iran a total of (20) million dollars of petroleum only, while the most important goods Israel exports to Iran are: cars' tires, cotton and wool products, and aluminum stuff.

There is no doubt that the visit of a big number of Iranians to Israel; besides the existence of a great number of Jews in Iran, these Jews who are enjoying big influence, especially in financial circles, as well as they are in close contact with Zionist organizations in America, all this helps the development as well as the conformation of relations between Israel and Iran.

Of the character marking Israel's activity in Iran is that trade between the two countries is in constant progress. Thus, Israel works for consolidating its influence in Iran, by integrating many of Israeli companies with Iranian companies for the sake of obtaining tenders of major projects.

The information known in this field syas that Israel has lately realized the penetration of its capitals in a large number of important Iranian

companies, like the Iranian company (Zomend Company) which was integrated with the Israeli (Water Resource Development Company).

In addition to Israel's aids to Iran in water affairs, it provides Iran with technical helps in agricultural fields, while Israeli experts work now for constructing **pattern villages in Iran**, applying in them agricultural methods pursued in Israel. Besides, a number of Israeli experts of animal wealth and poultry breeding are brought to Iran for this purpose.

The Government of Iran has also ratified a law by which the Israelis are permitted the right of purchasing agricultural lands; therefore the Israelis commenced, at once, a wide operation of lands purchase, while they concentrated their purchase of the lands located close to the Iraqi-Iranian boundaries, especially in Arabistan province. Thus, the lands and the buildings located in the centre of Al-Ahwaz and Abadan cities have become pure property of Zionists. For instance, the Customs Street, which expands from Abadan entrance to its centre, this street which is the most important street in the city, is mostly owned by the Israelies; moreover there are trade markets and big buildings as well as complete stores in Al-Ahwaz, in Al-Muhammarah and in Abadan, in particular, owned by these Jews and Zionists.

Al-Aal, the Israeli Airways Company, is exercising increasing activity in Iran. Once, Prince Abdul Ridha, the brother of the Shah, flew on one of this company aircrafts. The Zionist propaganda seized this opportunity to shoot memorial photographs for him and distribute and publish these photographs in newspapers.

And the Shah, himself, sent an invitation to the International Jewish Institute in the U.S.A.

join in the official celebrations in October 1965, in the occasion of (2500) anniversary of the Establishment of the Iranian Empire, and the twenty fifth anniversary of the Shah's ascension to the throne. This invitation was published by the Jewish newspaper (Jewish Chronicle) in its number (4975) issued in 28-8-1964. After this invitation the government of Israel formulated a private committee headed by Moses Carmanian, the chairman of the Iranian-Jewish Society. Carmanian stated at once that he would organize festivals as well as activities in conformity with what grateful services the Shah offered to Israel.

As regard the Israeli Agency in Tehran, its course has been exposed. This agency is headed by Dr. Z. Durail, assisted by a number of Zionist personnel. It operates as if it were an embassy like other diplomatic embassies, besides the agency has a private building as well as bureaus located in Koujah-Jam No. (27) in Tehran, where parties are held in it from time to time, these parties attended by a big number of foreign diplomats as well as by Iranian executives.

The effective part as well as the wide influence played by this Israeli Agency in the establishments of the Iranian State reached a point when the Ministry of Information in Iran distributed a brochure, issued by the Israeli Tourism Administration, to public establishments and official offices. This brochure contains all the information the Iranian tourist requires when he travels to Israel.

The Passport and Residence Office grants Iranians the visa of travel to Israel, after they obtain the necessary visa from the Israeli political body in Tehran. While, if Iranians want to visit an Arab Nation, their passports should be void from any mark foretells their visit to occupied Palestine.

Intellectuals as well as leaders of the national movement have exposed this device exercised by the rulers of Iran to dilute the Iranian people who are beguiled by the influence and the domination of the Zionist propaganda that the Arab-Israeli dispute is a pure political dispute which has no hand in religion.

When the Revolutionary Government in Iraq executed the condemnation of Israel's spies, the bark of information media rose in each of Israel and Iran, and feverish campaigns against Iraq increased, because the reactionary regime of Iran finds in the Zionist movement the foundation on which it supports itself.

The trials, revealed by the revolution tribunal in Iraq, of Israel's clients, from Jews and Zionists, have verified the relation between these Zionists and the client regime in Iran, and how this regime was facilitating their task for spying on Iraq, as well as executing what they were entrusted of devastation and destruction acts.

These spies were exercising activity inside Iran without bounds, as if they were inside Israel, because Zionism obtained such an influence in Iran that it did not obtain in any other region in both The Middle and The Near East. Thus, Zionism commenced to penetrate in every service of the Iranian State, and dominates the economic situation, in particular: the big financial companies are the property of the Zionist Jews; of these companies the company of (Thabit Bassal) stands first. This company is possessed by the Baha'ean Zionist millionaire, Habib-Allah Thabit, who is deemed now the Honorary Consul of Tel Aviv Government. He works, in the meantime, in smuggling Jewish money to Israel as well as he is a close friend to the family of the Shah. We have pointed to the ac-

tivities of this twofold Baha'ean Zionist in the chapter which we hold on the Baha'ean movement and its devastating part in Iran.

The Zionist activity concentrates in Arabistan Province, in particular, because of its demarcation to Iraq and being the entrance to the Arabian Gulf countries. Therefore Zionism rose up to conduct trade in Arabistan, and execute smuggle operations to Iraq as well as to the Gulf Emirates feverishly, especially the smuggle of Israeli goods available in Iran after obliterating the Israeli trade mark labeled on them.

The well-known Jewish (Na'eem Alphi) heads the Zionists in Arabistan and conducts the spying Activity in it. This Jewish possesses a complete market in Abadan, besides he dominates a number of firms. There are also many Zionist companies in Arabistan, of which (Tawfiq) big company whose head office in Al-Muhammarah, comes first. There are also the companies of: (Broiz Sadakat), (Sadi-rat Kharmai Iran), (Sa'adat) and (Iran Menal). All these companies exercise, in the meantime, their twofold economic and spying activities, which made them serious nests of Zionism, and schools serving Tel Aviv as well as executing its aggressive intentions against the republic of Iraq and its progressive government.

Size Of Trade Is In Constant Expansion Between Iran And Israel

- × History of Trade Relations Between The Governments Of Tehran And Tel Aviv.
- × Iran Occupies The Tenth Grade, In Relation To States To Which Israel Exports Its Goods.

- × Israel Exports To Iran What Exceeds Ten Million Dollars.
- × Size Of Trade Redoubles Between Iran And Israel Year After Year.

As a result of the subjection of the Iranian regime to imperialism as well as its close association with World Imperialism; therefore its relation with Israel has become more consolidated, especially on the economic scale.

The allegation of the client regime of Iran about its fostering the invitation to Islam and partronizing religious sanctities is exposed by the bitter truth which reveals the ugly face veild behind that noble allegation. The regime of Iran has become the most malignant enemy to Islam and the Molselms. There is no clue, in this connection, better than the feverish activity exerted by World Zionism in different aspects of life in Iran, this activity which we explained in the chapter where we talked about Iran, being the Citadel of Zionism.

To manifest the client character of Iran and its collapse in the laps of Zionism as well as the expansion of its economic relations with Israel, we write hereunder the report which deals with Iran's trade with Israel, this report which has been submitted by The Statistics Central Body in the Iraqi Ministry of Planning... there is no clue better than these authentic figures and statistics which reveal the (Zionization) of the regime of Iran and its abandon to the World of Islamic states as well as the feelings of Moslems.

Then, you can consider this reports and judge by yourself.

The story of Iran's trade relations with Israel

returns to the beginning of 1965. We can say that Israel has no important trade relations with Middle East states which have diplomatic or trade relations with Israel since that date. In 1964 size of this trade, in regard to Israel's imports from these states, exceeded slightly two million Dollars. Most of these imports were from Ethiopia and Cyprus, while the size of Israel's exports to these states did not exceed (3,7) million Dollars; besides most of these exports were to Ethiopia and Cyprus, as the following table explains:

Israel's imports in dollars Israel's exports in dollars

2,068,000 Middle East ¹	3,610,000 Middle East ¹
1,337,000 Ethiopia	2,315,000 Cyprus
731,000 Cyprus	1,214,000 Ethiopia

Up to this time Iran has no direct trade relations with Israel, being a state it recognizes. Besides most of Israeli goods were entering Iran under the name of a European or a U.S. country of origin. But in 1965 Israel's trade relations developed with Iran, and the total exports of Israel to Iran amounted in (1968) to more than (430) million Iranian Rials or what amounts to (6,150,000) Dollars.

Israel's imports in dollars Israel's exports in dollars

4,212,000 Middle East ²	10,653,000 Middle East ²
2,162,000 Cyprus	2,628,000 Cyprus
1,185,000 Iran	6,150,000 Iran
864,000 Ethiopia	1,635,000 Ethiopia

As regards the year 1966, it is the turning year, in relation to trade relations between Israel and Iran. During the first six months of 1968 the total the International Jewish Institute in the U.S.A. to

(1) Except Turkey.
(2) Except Turkey.

imports of Israel from goods from Iran for the same duration amounted to (4,065,000) Dollars. Food, living animals, chemical substances, Yarns, types of cloth and cars, tyres, formulate important clauses in Israel's exports to Iran. As regards Israel's imports from Iran, they concentrate in food stuffs and animals. During this year the total imports of Israel from Iran amounted to (1,349,000) Dollars while its exports to Iran amounted to (7,630,000) Dollars, i.e. the total exports of Israel to Iran are more than six times the total imports from Iran.

We can measure through these figures that Iran has redoubled its trade with Israel, whereas Iraq's total exports to Iran, during the same year, did not exceed (3,537,204) Dollars, and its imports from Iran amounted to (2) million Dollars.

In 1967 the Iranian-Israeli trade relations developed more vitally, which made Iran occupy the tenth grade, in relation to states which Israel exports goods to. Thus Israel exported to Iran goods amounting to a sum of (10,543,000)³ Dollars, while it imported from Iran goods amounting to a sum of (1,300,000) Dollars, i.e. Israel's exports to Iran rose a sum of (2,913,000) Dollars more than the former year, despite the decrease in Israel's imports from Iran.

The following table explain Israel's exports to other states, by its importance, during the same year:

1. United States	89,925,000
2. Britain	70,504,000
3. West Germany	59,725,000
4. Belgium and Luxembourg	36,402,000
5. Holland	30,960,000
6. Switzerland	27,623,000
7. France	23,666,000

8. Japan	21,161,000
9. Hongkong	21,120,000
10. Iran	10,543,000
11. Italy	10,266,000
12. Sweden	9,545,000

Throughout this table we can infer the following conclusions:

1. Iran is the sole Moslem State which maintains such developing relations on such expanding size of trade.
2. It is the sole Asian State (except Japan which is deemed from developing industrial states, and Hongkong which is under British political subjection) which exports to Israel on such solid level of relations.
3. Total exports of Israel to the Middle East through the same duration amounted to (17,278,000) U.S. Dollars, while more than 61% of Israel's exports to states in the region, with which Israel has trade relations goes to Iran. As regards the rest, it goes to Ethiopia and Cyprus, in particular.
4. The following table demonstrates the size of trade of most important Arab States which have an exchange with Iran during 1967 in U.S. Dollars:

Country	Exports to Iran	Imports from Iran
Iraq	3,537,204	2,513,077
Kuwait	5,950,916	10,951,643
Jordan	2,800	498,400

It is worthwhile that Jordan's exports to Iran amounted in 1965 to a sum of (18,480) Dollars, whereas Jordan's imports from Iran amounted to (546,000) Dollars.

After June Aggression and the occupation of Israel to the West Bank, Jordan's exports to Iran decreased to (2,800) Dollars.

It is also worthwhile that from among Iraq's exports to Iran a sum of (1,400,000) Dollars from re-exported goods.

As regards the trade of other Arab countries with Iran, it is partial. The above-mentioned table manifests that the trade balance is on the side of Iran, that Iran does not permit this balance to be against its interest or this balance be approximate in the best respect, unlike the trade balance with Israel which is always in the interest of Israel several times.

It is also noteworthy that size of trade between Iran and Iraq (imports + exports) does not always exceed five million dollars, despite the expanding scopes between the two countries in different fields, this size does not develop reasonably in the course of years, whereas we find that there are forward big strides in this field with Israel.

5. It seems, from the period when the size of trade exchange rose between Iran and Israel that this period representy the period of Israel's aggression on the Arab Nation, when the direction of Tyran Straits became in the hand of Israel; therefore traffic of ships coming from Israel to Iran from Ilat Port with Al-Aqaba Gulf to Iranian Ports became very easy, as it is clear. This is why the size of trade increased to this level with Iran, because the new situation abolished heavy expenses representing transportation charges across Cape Town.

Through investigating Israel's exports to Iran, we cite the following table which manifests the most important substances Israel exports to Iran along with their prices.

U.S. Dollar

Printings	345,000
Mineral Industrialized Substances	2,039,000
Cloth Yarns and Threads	1,427,000
Living Animals	883,000
Chemical Stuffs	1,530,000
Raw Minerals Fuel	170,000
Plastic Industrialized Stuffs	495,000
External and Enternal Tires	412,000
Types of Wood	352,000
Iron and Steel	327,000
Communication Machinery and Equip- ments	1,363,000

As regards the first half of January till the end of June of 1968, Israel's imports from Iran amounted to (566,000) Dollars, whereas its exports to Iran amounted to (6,488,000) Dollars which means that an increase of (2,393,000) Dollars occurred in Israel's total imports from Iran for the same duration of 1966 despite the decrease of Israel's import from Iran in regard to the same duration of the year, which was (674,000) Dollars, as we cited before.

The exports of Israel for the first six months of 1968 were as follows:

	U.S. Dollars
1. United States	57,360,000
2. Britain	43,807,000
3. West Germany	36,914,000
4. Belgium and Luxembourg	24,037,000
5. Holland	19,147,000
6. Switzerland	17,248,000
7. France	16,640,000
8. Hongkong	12,063,000
9. Japan	11,256,000
10. Sweden	7,153,000
11. Yugoslavia	6,787,000

12. Iran	6,488,000
13. Italy	4,850,000

It is certain, then, that the size of trade between Iran and Israel will redouble during this year. Israel's exports to Iran may rise in the end of 1969 to more than (20) million Dollars, and Iran may well occupy one of the most important grades throughout the few coming years, because Iran made a stride in regard to its trade with Israel from nothing during 1963, to represent the eleventh grade in 1967 in relation to Israel's exports to it. Israel may as well occupy one of the first grades in its trade with Iran in relation to its exports to Iran during 1968.

It is noteworthy in this connection that Turkey has commenced to decrease its trade relation with Israel since 1967. In 1965 the total exports and imports were (14,80,000) Dollars, whereas it decreased in 1967 to (9,140,000) Dollars. The total exports and imports were in the first half of 1968 (2,068,000) Dollars, and they may not exceed (5) million Dollars till the end of the year.

It is the pleasure of the Arab Nation that Turkey changes its policy vis-a-vis Israel and abolishes the trade convention signed between them. This step will stimulate Arab countries to increase trade exchange with Turkey.

The aim of issuing this information is actually not for propaganda purposes, for Iran shall not deny any letter or any figure cited in this report, because this information is backed by official and International sources and is not liable to any doubt. Statistics language is the best language by which open truth can be known.

The last question which rises in this connection is: Does the Iranian people know the truth of the size of trade relations between his government and Israel?

The Baha'ean Movement And Its Devastating Role In Iran

- × The Life-Story of The Babian Indoctrination and The Baha'ean Movement in Iran and Abroad.
- × Who is Baha Allah and Abdul Baha' Shouki Effendi?
- × Imperialistic States Embrace Partisans of this New Innovation.
- × The Baha'eans' Relations With Zionism and U.S. Imperialism.
- × The Story of The Jewish who Leads The Baha'ean Movement In Iran.

Since the nineteenth century Iran has become the arena of political and social conflict, which has been nuorished by Imperialistic States from the backstage and has been supported with all potential helps, as a means of creating embroilment as well as instability which would deteriorate the situation increasingly, thus they become a justification for imperialistic intervention by the main Imperialistic States which played the ugliest parts in the political life of Iran, namely Britain and Czarist Russia.

In the agony of this political disorder which involved all Iran over, a fanatic eccentric young man of religion, named Murza Ali Mohammad (1820-1850) appeared on the life stage, demonstrating his religions innovation which was called (Babian) an attribution to the (Porte)* which he called on himself. He wrote a collection of letters and books, famous of which is (Rhetoric), a book replete with metaphysical immature ideas as well as ludicrous syntex and expression mistakes.

Right after announcing this Babian indoctrination, fierce riots rose between subordinates of the Porte on the one hand and partisans of the Kajar-ian existing rule on the other, in the times of Mohammad Shah Kajar and Nassaraldin Kajar. Civil war broke out in cities and villages, where thousands of innocents from both sides were assassinated.

Each of Britain and Czarist Russia initiated the proclamation of their protection to the partisans of this new innovation, provided them with sums and arms, as well as they incited them to rioting vigorously for spreading anarchy and subverting the public situation of the country.

When the Porte was condemned to death and hanged in Tabriz in 1850, riots did not settle in Iran, yet their flames remained burning, even after the attempt of assassinating Nassaraldin Shah in 1896 by one of the Babians, to avenge for the Porte whom the Shah had decreed his execution.

(*) (Porte) is a french term used by the Ottomans to symbolize the High Power in the Ottoman State. We here-above transliterated the term (Babian) to mean by it the (innovation) of the (Porte) just for linguistic difficulties.

One of the eminent supporters and most close partisans of the Porte is Murza Hussain Ali El-Noori (1817-1892) who propagandized for the Babian indoctrination feverishly, until he became one of the most close persons to Murza Ali Muhammad, the establisher of the indoctrination. When Ali was executed, Murza Hussain Ali proclaimed in 1862 the Baha'ean indoctrination on the ground that it is a completion to the Babian indoctrination, and that the Baha', himself, is integrant to the Porte's doctrines, alleging in the meantime that he is the Christ resurrected by God. He nicknamed himself (Baha' Allah) and wrote the books of (The Doctrines), (The Circumstances) and The (Holiest Book) last of which is deemed by the Baha'ians the most important.

This new indoctrination, besides the Babian, was the incitation of riots rising in all Iran over, especially after the spread and the expansion of this movement and after its possession of power sources which Britain and Czarist Russia provided for realizing its tyrannical and political ambitions. Russia, in particular, hurried to back the Baha'ean movement and to foster the Baha'ians, thus Russia ensured perfect freedom for them, and built up two temples for them: one in Bacau and the other in Ishik Abad. The ambition of Czarist Russia at that time was to devour Iran and enslave its people under the pretext of supporting the Baha'ians to employ them in this course.

When the Baha' was imprisoned after the assassination of Shah Nassaraldin, the Russian Ambassador intervened to release him and he succeeded. Then he granted him his protection and sent a group of Cossack horsemen to escort him on the way of exile to Iraq. But he moved afterwards

from Iraq to Turkey and settled through his last years in Acre in Palestine, where he lived there for 14 years till his death in 1892. Afterwards his tomb in Mazra'ah north Acre became the Shrine of the Baha'ians, while Jaffa became the centre of the Baha'ean movement in the world, where the Baha'ians alleged that they preserved the Porte's body and buried it in the Carmel mountain-side, whereas when the Porte was executed in Tabriz, his body was cremated and sprayed in the air.

After the Baha's death, the affairs were entrusted to his son, Abbas Effendi, nicknamed (Abdul Baha'). He was very active in spreading the Baha'ean indoctrination, namely in Britain. The Baha' himself was operating to approach the British Government, after his exile outside Iran, besides he seized every opportunity to express his deep praise to the British. His son, Abdul Baha', pursued his father's course and he wandered throughout the world propagandizing openly for the British, and repeating his saying: "London will be a centre for spreading the affair" i.e. a centre for spreading the Baha'ean movement. Therefore Abdul Baha' was encircled in London with all shows of honour and hospitality which the British arranged for their faithful subordinates and partisans.

When the First World War was proclaimed, Abdul Baha', patronized the British Government, and he ordered his subjects to support it everywhere. While Abdul Baha' was settling in Jaffa, this city surrendered to the British in 1918, and the British army was greatly received by all Baha'ians settling there, and by Abdul Baha', himself, at their head. After two years, namely in 1920, a big banquet was held in honour of Abdul Baha', in the residence of the British Military commissioner

for Palestine. In this banquet the commissioner offered to Abdul Baha', in the name of the British Empire, the highest British badge of honour, "Sir", or The Chevalier of The British Empire.

As regards the Baha'ean relations with the United States, it emerged in 1893, when neo-imperialism found in the person of Abdul Baha' as well as in the person of his son, Shouki Effendi, after him what realizes its purposes in spreading spiritual riot and religious conflicts by which imperialism aims at penetrating in the economic and political life of all countries which its dirty octopus expanded to. Thus the Baha'eans all over the world tied up their fate with imperialistic states, and executed their conspiratorial plans against the peoples, and proclaimed their subjection to imperialism openly.

Shortly after emergence of the Baha'ean movement in America, Baha'ean colonies were constituted in all big American cities. The German Orientalist, Proklmann attributed the task of spreading this movement to a fair woman named Lora Clifton Party who accompanied Abdul Baha' for a long time, wrote down his doctrine in English and French versions as well as she encouraged Abdul Baha' to visit the United States in 1912, when he went on glorifying the United States, stating always: "America is a glorious nation as well as it is the peace citadel in the world, besides all horizons are illuminated from it".

Thus the Baha'eans' relation was established with U.S. imperialism, until it employed them recently in Iran, their fatherland, where the Baha'eans were permitted more opportunity than any other place, to play the most serious part in the political, social and economic life of the country

right after the success of the reactionary coup d'etat commanded by General Zahidi against Dr. Mussaddak's national government followed by the domination of Iran's affairs by U.S. imperialism and the client Shah's association more strongly and more firmly with world imperialism, namely U.S. imperialism.

It is natural that the Shah began to bring around him partisans of the U.S. policy, first of them are the Baha'ean followers, whom the Shah well patronized and entrusted to them the highest positions in the state. He made Emir Abbas Huwayda the premier, while he left the Baha'eans ravage the political and the economic situations of the country, dominate services of the state and direct the public policy, thus executing the purposes of U.S. imperialism. From among these eminent Baha'eans is Jawad Mansour, the Minister of Information and the Mouthpiece of the Government of Iran.

U.S. imperialism assumed from the Shah and his Baha'ean subordinates instruments by which it executes its conspiratorial devices against the fraternal people of Iran as well as against his national hopes for liberation and independence, and eventually blowing all liberation movements and national elements which struggle for the sake of rescuing the country from foreign domination and for enfranchising it from imperialistic despotic enslavement.

The client Shah of Iran left the Baha'eans work arbitrarily without restraint and without account, besides he helped them in spreading Baha'ean indoctrinations and in establishing assemblies in all the country over; moreover the Shah sent two thousand Baha'eans from Iran to London to

join in the International Baha'ean conference which was convened there, after he granted each one of them (500) Dollars, and reduced air charges to (1020) Tumans for each passenger. The most important decisions of this Baha'ean conference were: supporting the regime of the Shah, standing in the face of the national opposition, planning for blowing all elements defying the Shah and his Baha'ean government, backing the throne of the Shah on international scope and associating its fate with U.S. imperialism by more solid and strong ties.

For giving a notion about the Baha'eans' relation with Zionism and U.S. imperialism, we cite here that the devins leader of all Baha'eans in Iran is (Habib Allah Thabit). The story of this man is one of the strangest and thrilling stories. He is Jewish in origin and Zionist in principle, moreover he embraced the Baha'ean sect until he acquired the highest positions among the Baha'eans. Then he became the supreme leader of the Baha'eans in Iran, and served Israel in the meantime through his big financial establishments which are considered missions to Tel Aviv Government, besides they have the power to issue passports to Israel. This Habib Alla Thabit possesses (Thabit Bassal Company), the biggest financial establishment in Iran; he also possesses Tehran TV Establishment and Abadan TV Establishment too. Through this TV network he has open programmes transmitted to propagandize for Zionism and defend the Baha'ean movement. Besides, he possesses the Pepsi Cola Company, and he balances one Iranian crown (= five fils) from each bottle's income for service the Baha'ean indoctrination.

The Baha'ean Movement embraced by World Zionism is playing now in Iran an active and vital

part, which aims more and more for tying Iran with imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, as well as opposing developing national forces not only in Iran, but also in all Middle East and Near East countries.

The Iranian peoples will rise in a day not so far to rescue their country from the evil of the Baha'ean and Zionist movements along with their hired clients.

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